ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894.

VOLUME XLIII-NUMBER 88.

WORSE AND WORSE.

Additional Details of the Massacre of Armenian Christians.

STORIES ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF

Concerning the Fiendishness of the Turkish Soldiers

ARE TOLD BY REFUGEES AT ATHENS.

Thirty-two Towns Wiped Out and the Inhabitants Murdered - Horrible Cruelties Suffered by the Women and Young Girls Before They Are Put to the Sword-Priests Killed in Cold Blood and Christian Churches Desecrated by the Mosloms-Shocking Stories of Brutality.

[Oppyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] ATHENS, GREECE, Dec. 3.—The Associated Press, exclusively, has been able to give to the world the facts of the terrible atrocities perpetrated upon Armenian Christians in Asia Minor, and today a representative of the Associated Press succeeded in obtaining additional details confirming the statements previously made. The representative today met twenty Armenian refugees who strived here from Armenia, after a jourpey full of hardships and sufferings. With every mark of horror and indignation the Armenians told an interpreter of the scenes they had witnessed. The latter thoroughly cross-ques-tioned the fugitives in order that there hould be no doubt as to the accuracy

should be no doubt as to the accuracy of their stories.

The most of the persons who told their stories to The Associated Press today secance from Moosh, Bitlis and Sassons, taking with them what little they could carry, and making their way with the greatest difficulty to the Russo-Turkish frontier and going to Erivan and Polymiatry Etchmiadzin.

Etchmiadzin.

Several Armenian women escaped from the villages with the party which has arrived here, but wiren near Erzeroum they died from the effects of sabre wounds inflicted upon them before their escape.

THE SECOND MASSACRE.

For about eighteen months the Armenian refugees say the province of Sassoun has been surrounded by Turkish troops, and nebody has been allowed to enter it or to leave it. About four months ago the Turkish authorities learned that the inhabitants of Vartemis, a village outside the frontier of , were sending for the necessaries of life to the village of Dalvorig. Such communication between the two villages being prohibited, the Turks massacred nearly all the inhabitants of Vartemis. This was the second massaere to occur. The first took place about

a year ago.

One of the refugees, a man named Khadjik, states that his uncle and aunt were among the killed, the latter being tiolated previous to being put to death. He adds that an Armenian priest, named Kevont, was killed for refusing to celebrate Turkish rites in his church at Vartemis. The village contained 325 Armenian houses before the Turks attacked it, but when the fugitives left only twenty-five houses remained stand-

Dalvorig, it appears, is the largest Dalvoriz, it appears, is the largest village in the province of Sassoun, and its inhabitants, when they learned of the horror perpetrated by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked the Turks on the frontier. The Turkish commander eventually sent twelve soldiers into Dalvorig in order to learn what had occurred. The Armenians, filled with ladigastion at the atrocities committed by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked this by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked this detachment of Turkish soldiers and put

AN AWPUL VENGHANCE.

When the Turkish commander heard of the death of his soldiers, he determined upon avenging it in the most bloody manner possible. A strong force of Turkish troops was sent to the village with artillery and the massacre began. Guns kept up a continuous fir-ing upon Delverig, until practically not one stone was left standing on another

Sela, the bey of Initzoun, a Kurd, with a detachment of Turkish cavalry, went with the Turkish soldiers to the village of Semai and forcibly took the Ar-menian priest from his church after disgustingly defiling the sacred vessels and the priest's hands. They then bound him on a donkey, which they drove a distance of a few yards. The soldiers distance of a few yards. The stand killed him then fired at the priest and killed him then fired at the was bound to.

In the same village the Turkish sol-dists entered an Armenian house and violated a woman and her daughter, the latter heing 14 years of age. From this village Selo forcibly took eight Armenian girls and sent them to his

harem at Initzoun.
Parther atrocities were committed by the Turks at the village of Kelichuzen. Before dawn this place was surrounded by soldiers and while the inhabitants were still asleep it was set on fire.

PEARFUL CRIMES.

At Keliehuzen, the soldiers killed the Armenian priest, Marges, who, with twenty other inmates of a house, was burned to death, the soldiers preventing anybody from escaping from the burning dwellings. The chief of the village of Cheneg was captured by the soldiers and bound to his two daugh-

soldiers and bound to his two daugn-lers. All three were then scalded to death with boiling water. A detachment of twenty-five regulars of the Turkish cavalry, after committing inexpressible horrors at the village of Sebghank, went to the village school and ravished the girls found there. The cavalrymen then daysisted the cavalrymen then devastated the

Ibo Bey, a notorious Kurd brigand of the village of Djibran, and a colonel in the regular army, went with a detach-ment of Turkish troops to the Armenian

willages of Bahlon, Hatezgent and Komk and at each place they committed every crime which it was possible to commit. crime which it was possible to commit.

After driving out the men, they collected the lemale children of logether about 200 in all, and after ray

ing them, they killed them all with After the massacre, the Turkish soldlers regaled themselves with wine and whatever else they could find in the village.

MANY VILAGES DEVASTATED.

The Kurdish regular troops from Kizan and Bahran entered the Armenian villages of Aliandzig and Aghteg, killed the inhabitants and wrecked their houses.

The number of villages devastated in

The number of villages devastated in this manner is said to be thirty-two. The Armenians fled in every possible direction, but many of them were captured by the Turkish troops be-

fore they could get away and were taken prisoners

Khadjik, who was the principal spokesman of the Armenian refugees, told the whole story in a most convinc-

ing manner.

Dr. G. Theumaian, a well known Armenian, has just received a letter, written on September 29, from Todorian, a villege near Erzeroum. The writer

"How can I write of the horrors of our life for the days since the four-teenth. Mounted robbers rode up to this village an hour after sunset and immediately began indiscriminate attacks upon the Armenian inhabitants. Over two hundred shots were fired at the house of the Rev. Mr. Zookias, pastor of the Protestant community, who was ab-sent in Erzeroum. Three balls struck the pastor's wife in the face. She sub-sequently died from the effects of her wounds. Some poor people from Khnoos, who were living in the basement of the pastor's house, hurried up-stairs when the firing was going on and all of them were wounded. On Septem-ber 25, a band of robbers committed

ber 29, a band of robbers committed nurder at Andag, and carried off cattle. At Doby, they broke into houses and plundered them of their contents."

Dr. Thoumain, the recipient of the above letter, was formerly a professor at the American college at Marsovan, and has himself been the victim of cruel persecution at the hands of the Turks.

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART.

iamuel Self Probably Fatally Shoots Miss Emma Watson Because She Refused to Marry Him. pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer

WESTON, W. VA., Dec. 3 .- At Roan oke, ten miles south of here, to-day, occurred a sensational shooting affair which will probably result in the death of one Miss Emma Watson. A young man named Sam Self, alias Sam Green had long loved her and had often told her so, and asked her to become his wife. They attended the same school, and this afternoon they started home together. As they were walking for a distance of three or four hundred yards through a field, he pressed his claim again, all to no purpose. Finally they came to a fence through which was Self asked for a final answer, and it came in the negative. He stepped back as if to let her pass through the feace, and as she stooped to pass under the top rail he drew from his pocket a pistol, shot her through the head and fled.

Immediately a warrant was sworn out and a posse started in search of the fugitive. It was after a lively chase that he was captured. The feeling in the community grew so high that lynch-ing was feared, and the officers tele-phoned to Prosecuting Attorney Mc-Gary to know what they should do with the prisoner. They were advised to start at once with him to the county jail at this place, and a constable with a number of well armed guards is now conducting him to jail on horseback.
The young woman is in a critical condition and it is very questionable
whether or not she can recover.

FATAL WRECK. An Express Messenger and Mail Agent Drowned in Lake Champlain

WHITRHALL, N. Y., Dec. 3.-Train No. 4, of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, which left Montreal at 9:10 this morning, was derailed one mile and a half north of Port Henry about 1:20 this afternoon. The tender, mail and express and baggage cars went into Lake Chamthrown into the water, while the emigrant and passenger cars remained on the bank and the drawing room car was partially detailed. Richard Quinn, of Ballston, N. Y., an express messenger, and Mail Agent Rouse, of Rouse Point, N. Y., were drowned. Others were slightly injured.

Will Restrict Production. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-The sales agents of the anthracite coal companies held an adjourned meeting to-day, and acting with consent of their presidents, to whom the matter was referred after last Tuesday's meeting, decided to restrict production during the month of Decemper to one-half of their mining capacity. This will be between 2,500,000 and 2,600,000 tons. They also decided to advance tidewater prices to the following circular f. o. b. gross: Broken \$3 50, ogg \$3 60, stove \$3 75, chestnut \$3 60. The actual net selling prices under this cirthose quoted.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The cash balance in the treasury yes-arday was \$151,258,784, not gold \$108,-

Ives won the first night of the billiard tournament in Chicago, defeating Shaef-fer by a score of 600 to 413 in twentytwo innings.

Captain Kolb says he still claims he is the rightful governor of Alabama and will act as though he had been legally inaugurated. He threatens revolution.

An equity bill for the appointment of a receiver and an injunction against the Fidelity Building and Loan Investment Association was filed in Washing-ton, D. C., yesterday.

Oliver Anderson was murdered by Elswick Boster and Harry Martin was shot through the right shoulder by Boster's son at Gallipolis. Both es-caped. They were gambling when the

The Lexow committee resumed its investigation of Tammany corruption yes-terday. One witness swore that Police Justice Divver bribed him to vote ille-gally; another that green-goods men gally; another that green-goods offered him money not to appear before

The Manhattan building in New York The Mannatan buttang in the Man-hattan Club, and at present occupied by the students of several of New York's most famous artists, was partially de-stroyed by fire yesterday.

THE MESSAGE

A Dry Resume of the Annual Departmental Reports.

THE STATE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Reviewed and Especial Attention to Foreign Relations,

A CURRENCY SCHEME SUGGESTED

And Recommended-Banks to be Allowed to Issue Notes to the Extent of 75 Per Cent of Their Capital Under Certain Conditions-A Recommendation on the Line of the Plan Suggested by Comptroller of the Treasury Eckles-The Bond Issue-The President Still Holds to His Free Trade Views.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- Following are the main points of the President's annual message, transmitted to Congress this afternoon:

MEDIATION BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN. A gratifying recognition of uniform impartiality of this country toward foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should within proper lim-its afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted. A misapprehension, which gave rise to belief that in affording this kindly office our government would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agent of the beligerants had exercised, agent to the beingerants and exercise, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endan-gered no policy of the United States it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domi-ciled or sojourning in the interior of

China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea (the first concluded with a western power) I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

this kindly purpose.

Deploring this destructive war tween the two most powerful of eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in those two countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens there may not be jeopardized. I would not besitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

GERMANY, OUR CATTLE AND THE TARIFF. Acting upon the reported Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock from this country has been revived. It is hoped Germany will soon become convinced that the same is needless, as it is harmful to mutual in-

needless, as it is harmful to mutual in-terests.

The German government has pro-tested against the provision of the cus-toms tariff act which imposes a dis-criminating duty of one-tenth of one edat a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of strices thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries, and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protest. THE SEAL CONTROVERSY.

Early in the present year an agree ment was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$250,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea or seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in these waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal to a great extent determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted and they have been subjected by both governments to thorough examination upon the principles as well as facts which they in-volve. I am convinced that a settle-ment upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one recommend that provision be and 1 recommend that provision be made for prompt payment of stated sum. Thus far only France and Portu-gal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration. Preliminary surveys of the Alaskan boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of food fish in contiguous waters of United States and the Dominion of

Canada are in progress. THE HAWAHAN MATTER.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain house of representatives questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. CLOSER RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged Japan attracts

increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more ral intercourse with us and to seek kindly aid in furtherance of her

laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of to day is no longer the Japan of the past and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other nowers.

OUR NEAREST SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR.

Good will, fastened by many interests in common, has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor. Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punish-ment of the late disturbers of her tranquility. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago The friendliness of the intercourse be-tween the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust. An indemnity tendered by Mexico as

a gracious act for the murder in 1887 of Leon Baldwin, an American citizen, by a band of marauders in Durango, has been accepted and is being paid in in-stalments. The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for invitation should be solved by annurafor irritation should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two in-terested countries.

THE BLUEFIELDS INCIDENT.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefields incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian what is known as the Mosquito Indian strips bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of ,1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strips and a limited form of self government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their customs for them-salves and other dealings within for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so called native government which grew to be largely made up of allens, for many years disputed the of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignity of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbance culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaragua and alien resition, in which Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelltime surverted A learaguan rule, apparing her officers and restoring the old
organization. This, in turn, gave place
to the existing local government established and unheld by Nicaragua.
Although the alien interests so arrayed against Nicaragua in these trans-

rayed against Statistical and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignity of challenge the rightful sovereignity of Nicaragua ovar this important part of her domain. For some months two of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the government at Maragua expelled from its territory twelve or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movements against the Republic at Bluefields, already mentioned. But through the against the Republic at Butcheugh the earnest remonstration of this govern-ment the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business.

Our naval commanders at the scenes of the disturbance, by their constant exhibition of firmness and good judg-ment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occur-rences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaragua jus-

wilson, residing at Rama in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Argnello, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but so i neecurely confined or guarded that he escaped, and notwithstanding our repeated demands, it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicarauguan jurisdiction. The Nicarauguan authorities having notice of forfeiture of their concession to the company on grounds surely technical and embraced in the contract have re-

ceded from that position. ded from that position.
Unreasonable and unjustfines imposed
Spain on the vessels and commerce
the United States have demanded from time to time during the last twen ty years earnest remonstrance on the part of our governor. In the immediate past exarbitant penalties have been im-posed upon our vessels and goods by posed upon our vessels and goods by the customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for clarical errors of most trivial character in the manifests or bill of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have

been levied upon cargoes of the carry-ing vessels, when the goods in question, were entitled to free entry.

Fines have been exacted even when the error had been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the spanish autorities mother contents arrival of the goods in port. This conduct is in strange contrast with the considerate and tilberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory solvents tlement of these vexation questions has yet been reached. The Mora case, re-ferred to in my last annual message, re-

mains unsettled.

From the diplomatic correspondence on this subject, which has been laid be-fore the senate, it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a convention with Spain for disposal by arbitration of outstanding claims bearbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries, except the Mora claim, which having been long adjusted, only awaits payment as stipulated, and of course it could not be included in the proposed convention. It was hoped that this offer would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made and all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

TURKEY AND THE ARMENIANS. In my last annual message I adverted tions which he discusses. His poto the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel, as persons undesirable and dangerous, Armenians naturalized in the United States and return ing to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerou questions in this relation have arisen Numerous the engar trust." While this government acquiesces in

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

CONGRESS CONVENES.

The Short Session Begins Its Work With a Good Attendance,

LITTLE INTEREST MANIFESTED

And the President's Message Falls With a Dull Thud in Both Houses. The Reading of the Tame Document Excites No Applause-Good Crowds Witness the Opening of the Session. Comments on the Message by Newspapers of Both Parties.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3 .- The pening of the second session of the Fifty-third Congress after a recess of three months made the big white marble capitol building a centre of interest to-day. Early in the day the corridors began to fill with the crowd which is always attracted by the assembling of Congress. There was added interest owing to the political revolution which had recently occurred. But it was not a struggling mass of humanity such as some times marks the great events of Congress. The President's message Congress. The President's message was to be presented in both houses, and this meant that there could be no share debates as the reading clerks would have the floor for two hours or more during the reading of the message. The crowd seemed to be drawn mainly to the house end of the capitol, as it was this meant that there could be no sharp

the house end of the capitol, as it was here that the recent political storm had made its marks most apparent.

The galleries were well filled though not overcrowded, and the spectators showed an eager interest in the arrival of each conspicuous figure on the floor. Congressional veterans who had spent a good share of their life in the house of representatives came into it for their of representatives came into it for their final session, the recent tidal wave baving retired most of the leaders of the majority. But there were few disconsolate faces among the defeated and they joined with the members of the minority in good-natured sallies across the middle sisle, which is the political dead line. Representative Holman, of Indians, was one of the first to put in an appearance. He greeted warmly his old friends and then went to his seat and busied himselt with the business of the day. Occasionally there was a round of applause as some leader of note made his appearance. The best of representatives came into it for their a round of spinates as a same to the note made his appearance. The best known ones—Reed, Wilson, Bland and Burrows, were not among the early arrivals and the galleries were in expectancy until these party favorites put

pectancy until these party involves put in an appearance.

At the senate end of the capitol there was another crowd which filled the gal-leries without crowding. A new rule had been put in operation limiting the reserved galleries to the use of those personally introduced by senators, in-stead of those holding cards of admis-sion. The senators were late in arriving and some of these who had been most conspicuous in recent public events, notably Senator Hill, of New York, were absent. The usual dignity and decorum which marks all senate proceedings kept the galleries from showing those manifestations of approval which marked the opening of the house ses-

The reassembling of the United States senate was devoid of dramatic incident. The reading of the President's message consumed two hours and was the only business of importance trans-acted beyond the presentation of sev-eral resolutions calling for information eral resolutions calling for information concerning the recent issue of bonds, the use of federal troops at the Chicago strike, and as to Armenian and Chinese atrocities. These brought out no debate, however, and the interest of the day centered in the President's message. It was listened to "with attention, although it brought out no demonstration of approval or otherwise from the senters or appetialors. ators or spectators ...

THE HOUSE.

The opening of the short session in the house was picturesque in a way, but devoid of interesting features.

The galleries were crowded, and half the desks on the floor were smothered with flowers. The leaders on both with flowers. The leaders on both sides got enthusiastic receptions from sides got entinusiastic receptions from their respective partisans, the appear-ance of Speaker Crisp, ex-Speaker Reed, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Burrows being the signal for long and loud outborsts. There was no chance in the first day's proceedings for any public reference to the election, so that the actual pro-ceedings were dull and uninteresting Seven new members were sworn in, and after a long wait, the President's mes-sage was read.

listened to attentively, it was concluded without a single mark of approval or disapproval. The death of the late Representative Wright, of Pennsylvania. was then announced, whereupon the house, as a mark of re-Pennsylvania spect, adjourned.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS

Of the President's Message-Comments Papers on Both Sides.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 3.-The Baltimore American, Republican, to-morrow morning will say editorially:

"President Cleveland's message is like the traditional woman's letter. The mest important suggestions will be

New York, Dec. 3.-The Brooklyn

New York, Dec. 3.—The Brooklyn Engle says:
"If all the people realized that every sentence of to-day's message was written under the burden of a painful, though not serious malady, the consideration which is deserved by the patience, lucidity and theroughness of the work would be rated as equal to the praise it will command for its vigorous and comprehensive grasp of statement and for prehensive grasp of statement and for its wisdom, moderation and distinct-ness of recommendation. The recommendations made are conservative. BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 3.-The Sur

"Mr. Cleveland deals in his usual "Mr. Cleveland deas had sensible plain, straightforward and sensible manner with the various public questions which he discusses. His position with regard to the train has be decisions the sounds afresh the Democratic bat the cry for tariff reform—free coal, freing, free ships and for war upon the greatest of tariff begotten monopolies

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 3.-The Leader "The message is remarkable for

nothing but the President's financial recommendations, which it declares are intended to please the Populists and Democrats of the south and west, and which, if carried out, would result in the revival of wild cat currency and the material weakening of the national banking system by decreasing the secu-nity of the bill holders and leaving depositors at the mercy of dishonest bank officials."

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 3 .- The Inquirer of to-morrow, will say: "Most of the President's message will be skip-ped, for in bulk it is little more than a dry rehash of departmental reports with some reference to foreign affairs, which are of no value whatever. There are but two points which will command close attention—what is said on the tariff and the finances."

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Herald will ay: "The annual message of President say: "the annual message of President Cleveland is very much in earnest throughout, and those portions which express his personal views of public policy and the principles of government have his usual force and directness. On the whole it is a satisfactory document, which clears up the situation amazingly, which will excite little hostile criticism and which is a creditable American state paper."

Lagrange Ky. Dec. 3.—The Courier

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 3.—The Courier Journal will say: "The President's an-nual message transmitted to Congress yesterday is unusually long and is alyesterday is unusually long and is almost as uninteresting as long. The
feature that will attract most attention
is the recommendation of a plan looking to the commendable object of
divorcing the government from the
business of banking and providing for
an ample, elastic and perfectly safe
bank currency."

New York Dec. 2. The World will

New York, Dec. 3.—The World will say to-morrow editorially: "The message of President Cleveland is as a whole a disappointment. There is no clear note of leadership in it. It conclear note of leadership in it. It con-tains not the slightest recognition of the causes of the late overwhelming disaster to the Democratic party. It has not a word indicating the purpose to amend the faults and correct the blunders that contributed to this de-feat."

The Press will to-morrow say editorially: "Mr. Cleveland's demand for more free trade legislation is an insult to the American people and an essen-tial denial of the right of popular sover-eignty." CINCINNATI, OHIO, Dec. 3.-The En-

quirer (Dem.), criticises the message throughout severely. It says: "The most interesting feature of the President's message is his recommendation of withdrawal from the Berlin treaty and his recognition of Congress as have ing some authority concerning our for-eign relations." The message is pro-nounced "rhoumatic and gouty." The Commercial Gazette (Republi-can) says: "The President's message

shows a weakness on the tariff and is lacking in any remedial measures after the popular expressions therefor the past two years."

INTO THE FOLD

Of a Pregressive, Enterprising News Organization Come Leading Southern Papers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- The Atlanta Journal to-day withdrew from the Southern Associated Press, and signed a ninety-year contract with the Associated Press.

The leased wire service of the Asso-

The leased wire service of the Associated Press will be extended to Atlanta next Saturday in order to supply the Journal with the entire day report of the Associated Press, and to make Atlanta news distributing center for the cities of Georgia and Alabama.

The Journal has the largest circulation of any alternoon paper in the cotton states and ranks among the best of the alternoon papers in the United States. One of the principal owners is Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior.

The Columbia, S. C., Register, one The Columbia, S. C., Register, and S. the oldest and most influential dailies in the south, to-day withdrew from the Southern Associated Press and signed a ninety-year contract with the Associated Press. The southern night leased wire circuit of the Associated Press was

extended from Richmond, Va., to the capitol of South Carolina to-night, passing through the cities of Danville, Va., and Charlotte, N. C., enroute.

The southern papers which have joined the Associated Press during the past week and receiving the (ull leased) wire service, are as follows:

New Orleans Presyune, Times-Democrat, Atlanta Journal, Columbia, S. C., Register, Richmond, Va., State, Feters-

Register, Richmond, Va., State, Peters-burg Index-Appeal and Norfolk, Va.,

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

She Will Insist on Heavy Conditions of Penceand Has China in Her Power,

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 3 .- According to the emi-official press Japan has decided to insist upon heavy conditions of peace which will be increased as the war is prolonged. If the war was concluded at the present time. Japan would accept an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen and the cession of the territory now occupied

by her forces.

Too much weight should not be at-Too much weight should not set tached to the Chinese overtures for neace, for it is believed that Japan will be requested to give her enemy further proof of the power of Japan in order that the Chinese people may learn that

their government sued for neace.
If Taku and Shan Hai Kwan cannot If Taku and Shan Hai Kwan cannot be attacked this winter owing to the severity of the climate the war will be carried on in other populous parts of China. No armistic will be granted unless China formally sues for peace and surrenders Pekin to the Japanese, or gives other pludges in proportion to the demands of Japan.

If China is unable to pay the war interesting impediately a portion of the

demnity immediately a portion of the sum decited upon paid down will be accepted and the remainder may be paid in installments with interest.

It must, however, be stipulated that the power of Japan is regarded as absorbed

ut and then there will opposition to the conclusion of peace,

Steamship Arrivats. Hamburg Steamer Pressla New York. St. Johns N. F. Steamer Assyrlau, Glasgow for Halifax and Philadelphia.

Weather Forecast for Ta-day.

For West Virginia and Wostern Pounsylvania,
air; warmer; south winds.

For Onio, fair; warmer; variable winds, be-

THE TEMPERATURE VESTERDAY. s furnished by C. Scanner druggist, corner larket and Fourteenth streets.